

The Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1884.

VOLUME LXVI.

NEW SERIES, NO. 5,488.

CINCINNATI

In the great industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over \$75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 80,393 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over \$200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive manufacturing and mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

ARCHITECTURAL
And ARTISTIC IRON WORKS,
J. P. WALTON & CO.,
Culver and Harrison Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON ROOFING AND Siding and Corrugated
Iron of all kinds, the Largest Manufacturers in the United States.
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105
West Front St.,
CINCINNATI.

ARCHITECTURAL
GALVANIZED Iron Cornices, Window Caps,
Sky Lights and Tin and Slate Roofing.
WITT & BROWN,
144 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI.

ARCHITECTURAL
Has no equal.
E. J. WILSON & CO.,
Importers of Coffee, Indigo and
Spices, 48 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS,
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in number) mailed on application.

BRASS GOODS, ETC.
Machinery, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler
Makers, Engineers and Plumbers' Tools and
Supplies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes,
Malleable and Cast Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and
Composition Castings. WM. KIRKPATRICK & SON,
S. E. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landauettes, Broughams,
Rockaways, Victoria and Phaetons in great variety.
The GEO. C. MILLER SONS' Carriage Co.,
19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St.,
CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
501 Vine Street.

Estimates and specimens on application.

CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and
Embossed Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Wire,
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets,
CINCINNATI.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
234 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI.

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. McALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.
KNOX BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers
of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Bases
Ball, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies, Gun
Agents for Reedy's Patent "Adjustable Muzzle"
Roller Skates. Jobbers and tanks supplied at
manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on
record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s
Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes
has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by
burglars. "We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof
to the contrary." [The Hall Safe and Lock Co.,
CINCINNATI.]

FURNITURE.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the
largest furniture factory in the world, and ship
to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts.
in stamps for their mammoth and richly illustrated
catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles
of furniture. Prices the lowest. Salesrooms
167, 169, 211, 113 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS.
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil
Fixtures furnished when desired.
McHENRY & CO.,
8 East Fourth & 100 and 102 Main St.,
CINCINNATI.

GOLD PENS.
JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer of Fine
Gold Pens, 10 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.
Price lists mailed free.

GRATES and MANTELS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Residence of Fashion."
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel
and Family use, and all kinds of Hotel
Implement for culinary purposes.
JOHN VAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
No. 10 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our
own make). Send for circular containing cuts
showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also
formula for self-measurement.
Fourth and Walnut Sts., CINCINNATI.

STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Glass" Laundry
Starch. The best in the market, in package parcels,
that paralyze competition.
ANDREW ECKENBROCHER,
Manufacturer, 16 and 18 West Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves and
the "Champion" and "Monitor"
Heating Stoves.
W. L. RESOR & CO.,
CINCINNATI.

WATCH CASES.
More than 500,000 G. and Silver Watch
Cases, all stamped "G. and S." are now in the
pockets of the people, and all having one in their
possession can rest assured that they have the
very best made. JEWELLER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO.,
OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfit of Machinery for Lumber
Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories,
and all wood-workers, also for Car Railroad
Shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fire
Lumber. Address the Manufacturers,
COLUMBIAN & BROS. CO.,
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

SEE WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR YOU!

We assure you it will give us no trouble to show you the extent of the reductions made on large lines of Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys. These reductions effect our very best Clothing, as can be seen at a glance. We desire to rapidly reduce stock, and, by the mark-down plan, serve our patrons a good turn. The service to us will come hereafter in the use of your ready cash.

Each garment ticket shows the former price and amount of reduction.

H. A. WITHERSPOON, OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, Fourth and Jefferson.

CARPETS, ETC.

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING

NEW GOODS:

New Patterns Lace Curtains.
Elegant Turcoman and Velour Portieres.

New Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets.

Large Lot Rugs in Persian and Smyrna.

Fox, Wolf, Tiger and Bearskin Rugs.

Blackening Cases, Slipper Cases, Ottoman and Hassocks,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. H. McKNIGHT & CO.

320 West Main Street.

IRON PIPE, ETC.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,

BOILER TUBES,

BELTING,

Steam Pumps

HOSE, PACKING

Engine Trimmings,

BRASS GOODS,

FINDINGS and SUPPLIES

Factories, Mills, Mines, Foundries, Machinists, Etc.

W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO.

421 West Main Street,

LADIES' BOOTS.

\$2.50

Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots

Reduced from \$3 to \$2.50. These are big bargains.

CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) \$2.50.

HILL'S POPULAR SHOE STORE.

360 Fourth St.,

Second door north of Jefferson Street.

615 1/2 S. W. 1/2 - 1/2

FLOWERS.

TO THE PLOW TRADE.

IN former seasons our Plows have been simply
varnished. Hereafter, to distinguish them
from inferior varnished plows of similar size
and style by other makers, we have determined
to paint our implements. All our Steel Plows
will be PAINTED BLACK, and all our Cast
Plows will be BLUE.

Look for our name and trade-mark on all
plows.

THOS. MEKLE & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

WIRE.

WIRE.

Prepared for Spring Floors and Put Up Wire

POST-HOLE DIGGERS, SPADES, ETC.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

HARDWARE.

PIANOS and ORGANS!

D. P. FAULDS,

523 FOURTH AVE.

Notwithstanding the large sales of Pianos and Organs made by me during the past week, I still have, from the most reliable makers, the largest stock of the

FINEST PIANOS and ORGANS

in the city. Purchasers desirous of making presents to their friends which will last a life time, will do well to call and purchase either a Piano or an Organ from this old, reliable house, where they will find prices and terms to suit.

NOTIONS, ETC.

GOEBEL & GERST,

DEALERS IN

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, CLOVES,

AND FANCY GOODS,

524 Main, between Fifth and Sixth Sts.,

1st 1/2 1/2

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13.

PROF. A. P. CASE, The Orator and Scholar,

IN HIS

GREAT LIBERAL LECTURE

ON THE

SCIENCE OF THE UNIVERSE.

This lecture elucidates the cause of all creative powers and the general belief of the liberals. The church has complained that the great oratorical liberals have used no deep logic and science. In this lecture you shall have both to your satisfaction. The Professor's educational advantages have been unlimited, which enables him to handle the subject with consummate skill, and this coupled with his oratory, makes him a most interesting speaker. The liberals who think they are schooled in all matters pertaining to philosophical law, will find it to their advantage to attend this lecture, for they will hear something new and beneficial.

Popular prices.

THE AMERICAN

Is the Best Family Range made, and costs but little more than a first-class cooking stove.

Arranged for Hot and Cold Water

Every Range Is Guaranteed

BRIDGEFORD & CO.

PLUMBING, ETC.

NOW READY,

And on Exhibition at 510 and 512, Law Temple Building,

FIFTH ST., COR. GREEN.

THE MOST ARTISTIC STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES

Ever Shown in this City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

READING LIGHTS, WITH RICH, HAND-PAINTED SHADES.

Our show window, lighted with the many-colored globes, at 5 every evening, is a sight never before seen in this city. Don't fail to come and see it.

007 Sub Wed 256

THE PENDU LIGHT.

It Saves Gas, Eyesight, Health and Decorations.

It is very light, and will not strain the lightest Chandelier or Bracket

PRICE \$1.75. FOR SALE BY

DUFFY & KOSILO, Gas and Steam Fitters,

433 Market St., between Fourth and Fifth.

de 30 Sub Wed 256

OLD, OLD SHERRY,

AMONTILADO PASADO,

\$18 PER DOZEN.

A. FONDA & SONS

839 FOURTH AVE.,

Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Segars.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Masonic Temple, Northwest Cor. of Fourth and Green Sts., Louisville, Ky.

REAL PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING. NO TEXT BOOKS

School in session day and evening, all two years. No vacation. For circulars, etc., call a College or address

JAS. S. WELCH

PROFESSIONAL

DR. SWIFT,

Veterinary Surgeon,

WILL practice in this city and visit places convenient to rail within a radius of 100 miles. All the scientific operations known to and recognized by the profession will be performed. Lameness arising from chronic navicular joint disease, ringbone and many other causes, and which has persistently resisted all other efforts at relief, cured by a modified surgical operation. Students received and instructed in this specialty as well as in operations on the eye, with models, diagrams and the subject itself.

Headquarters at E. S. Carrington's Livery Stable, No. 152 West Main St. Mr. Carrington is connected with Telephone Exchange.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

UPRIGHT and SQUARE PIANOS

Also dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and concert band music. No. 410 Market St., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky. Factory Fifteenth and Grayson Sts.

THE FIELD WINS

In the Initial Dash For the Rich Kentucky Senatorial Stakes.

The Opponents of Senator Williams Unite and Secure a Postponement

Of the Joint Caucus, By a Close Vote, Until Next Monday Night.

All the Candidates Claim the Result as a Sure Indication of Victory.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—The Democratic Senators met in their chamber at 7:15 o'clock. Senator Robbins took the chair and the roll of members was called, which showed all present, except Senator Bartlett. Mr. Haggard asked the Chairman to express what the caucus was for, but the Chairman declined to give him any information on that subject, stating that it was himself entirely ignorant of the object of the meeting, as the request for the call had not designated for what purpose the caucus should be held.

Senator Hallam sent up the following resolution, which was read to the caucus:

Resolved, That the caucus of the Democratic Senators of Kentucky, held at the chamber of the House of Representatives, a joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to take action on the selection of a candidate for the ensuing term of the Senate, be postponed until the next day.

Second.—That when this caucus adjourns it adjourn to meet at said time and place in joint caucus tomorrow.

This committee of three, to consist of the Chairman and two Senators to be selected by ballot, be appointed to select a committee of the House of Representatives to take action on the selection of a candidate for the ensuing term of the Senate.

Mr. Haggard made a point of order that the resolutions were not in order because a caucus of both Senators and Representatives had already been called for this very evening to meet in the hall of the House to nominate a candidate for Senator, and the adoption of these resolutions would defeat the caucus. He did not believe a bare majority in one house could defeat the wishes of a majority of both houses. Such a proceeding was not Democratic.

The Chairman overruled the point of order. Mr. Garnett brought the Chairman to reconsider his decision, but Mr. Robbins was very firm.

Mr. Cox moved the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Hallam.

Mr. Haggard called for the yeas and nays, but withdrew the call, which was immediately renewed by Mr. Fogle, seconded by Mr. Garnett. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 17 yeas to 13 nays.

YEAS.

Robbins, Hallam, Cox, Dixon, Frederick, Haggard, Hays, Moore, H. L., Riquelme, Walker.

NAYS.

Elliot, Garret, Hays, Moore, H. L., Riquelme, Walker.

This vote settled the fate of the caucus for to-night, and there were many faces among the throng of spectators in the chamber which were a look of disappointment, while others shone with joy.

On motion of Senator Hallam a committee was appointed to notify the House caucus of the adoption of the resolution and to ask its concurrence. Senators Hallam, Garnett and Smith were appointed as such committee by the Chairman.

After waiting for some time, Representative Owens entered the Senate chamber and announced that the House caucus had concurred in the resolutions and had appointed a committee to confer with the Senate Caucus Committee as provided in the resolutions. The following committee was appointed on the part of the Senate: Hallam, Hallam and L. T. Moore. The Senate caucus then adjourned at half-past 8 o'clock P. M.

THE HOUSE CAUCUS.

The Democratic Representatives met in the hall of the House at half-past 7 o'clock this evening. Mr. Triplett assumed the chair, and the roll of members was called. There were 83 members in person or by proxy.

Mr. Stuart moved that a roll-call of the Democratic Senators be had.

Mr. Rudy moved that a committee be appointed to invite the Democratic members of the Senate to meet the House in joint caucus this evening and proceed to the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. Owens offered a resolution for a joint caucus to nominate a United States Senator next Monday, which the chair declared out of order.

On a point of order being made, the yeas and nays were then taken on Rudy's motion, and it was defeated—yeas, 38; nays, 45.

YEAS.

Bacon, Jackson, Scott, Adams, Johnson, Sewall, Bland, Kincaid, Slates, Chandler, Meade, Simpson, Davidson, Burdett, Starnes, Caldwell, O'Brien, Stuart, Carroll, Peck, Triplett, Clark, Latham, Vinson, Fox, Read, Wellington, Harris, Bull, Wells, Hindman, Russell, Williams—38.

NAYS.

Adair, Anthony, Harcourt, Meredith, Beckham, Hart, Hays, Moore, H. L., Riquelme, Walker.

When the Chairman announced the result of the vote the voters sent up wild shouts of enthusiasm, which were largely participated in by the spectators who filled the lobby, gallery and aisles. Order was finally restored, and the committee from the Senate caucus now coming in reported the resolutions adopted by that body. The resolutions were read by Col. Polk Johnson, and Mr. Owens then moved that the House caucus concur in them. His motion prevailed by a vote of 65 yeas to 20 nays. Messrs. Triplett, Owens and Harris were appointed a committee to confer with the Senate Committee on rules for the government of the joint caucus, and then, at 8:15 o'clock P. M., the House caucus adjourned.

So the caucus to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate meets next Monday night.

SUMMING UP.

Old Corro Gorda blew one blast upon his bugle-born to-night, and in response to the well-known notes, Eastern Kentucky and the mountains rallied to his standard in solid phalanx. Nor did he lack warriors from the Bluegrass section, the Falls City, the Green-river country and the Mississippi shore, but on the field of battle his troops, though well disciplined, were faced by the combined forces of Blackburn, Sweeney and Cain, and behind these stood Carlisle, the specter, about whom gather all the passions of the field, and the field won. That's all the meaning to be attached to the postponement of the Senatorial caucus to next Monday, except it would further indicate that Williams can not expect to be nominated on the first ballot when the voting does begin.

Comment on the action of the two caucuses tonight is varied and contradictory. Each of Williams' opponents claims it as a victory for him, but the Williams men say it is easily explained. Coming out of the House, just after the caucus adjourned, I met Col. W. A. Hamilton, who was looking a little pale I thought, and said to him: "How do you like it?" "There is nothing discouraging about it," he replied. "It was simply a test vote between Williams and the combined opposition. The General had 33 yeas, and we know where the other nine are when the hallooing begins." Another Williams man said: "We are not discouraged. We had four votes absent and nine votes certain among those who voted with our opponents to-night. When the first ballot is taken Williams will have from 65 to 75 votes. The vote to-night," he continued, "can't encourage Blackburn nor Sweeney. There are Offutt, Carroll, Kincaid and Perry, in Blackburn's district, and Rusty and Triplett, in Sweeney's own county, that voted with us."

Senator Cox said to me: "There were six Blackburn men in the House and one in the Senate who voted with the Williams forces on account of a desire to end the agony by having the caucus at once. We are greatly encouraged over this night's work. It means the defeat of Williams and the nomination of Blackburn."

I looked in at Blackburn's headquarters. They were full of his friends, who were evidently in the humor.

Capt. T. C. Jones told me that Sweeney and his friends were elated at the result. "Since the caucus adjourned," he said, "three members not heretofore claimed came voluntarily to Sweeney and pledged him their support." He said Sweeney was booming, and it was not so much of a boom for him as it was for Southern Kentucky, which, having been long at the bottom, was now in a fair way to get on top.

Genet Col. Cain said to him, "How do you like it?" "I am overjoyed," he replied. "Don't you think you will win?" I asked. "You'll look like a winner!" he responded.

A Louisville member showed me a dispatch received by him this evening, which reads as follows:

"Louisville, Jan. 8.—You are respectfully urged to exert all your influence against holding caucus for Senator to-night."

It is said that telegrams of like import have been received by others in the Louisville delegation. The city is literally jammed with people, and the hotels are entirely inadequate to accommodate the crowd.

S. M. B.

BOTH HOUSES.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ANDREW JACKSON—LEGISLATIVE AND PERSONAL.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and, after prayer, the journal of yesterday was read. Mr. Peay reported House Bill No. 1, in relation to common-school district No. 25, in Hopkins county, which was passed. The House bill authorizing the County Court of Nelson county to levy an ad valorem tax for county purposes was taken up and passed, on motion of Mr. Elliott.

A message was received from the Governor by Secretary McKenzie nominating the following Commissioners for the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville: John Feland, John T. Feltre, Charles Meacham. The nominations were referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Robbins moved to take up the joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Lexington Asylum, and after various amendments had been offered the resolution and amendments were referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on General Statutes, reported a bill to regulate the advertising of sales of real estate under execution, etc., which was passed.

Mr. Bush moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution to appoint a Committee on the Health of the State, and the same resolution which passed the House.

the Illinois railroad to construct bridges across the Illinois river; also to allow the cities of Portland and Astoria, Oregon, to levy a tonnage tax.

By Mr. HOPKINS.—Limiting the quantity of liquor to be sold to the cities of Portland and Astoria.

By Mr. BROWN (Pa.).—To regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Alaska.

By Mr. HARRIS.—To prohibit the sale of liquor against the violation of certain rights secured by the Constitution.

By Mr. HARRIS.—To enable tobacco planters to sell tobacco raised by them free of tax; also to admit sugar and salt free.

By Mr. HARRIS.—To amend the laws of Tennessee.

By Mr. HARRIS.—To abolish the duty on rum, tobacco and molasses; also, to reduce the salaries of the heads of departments.

By Mr. LONG.—To authorize the construction of a railroad from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

By Mr. BALLANTINE.—To repeal the iron-clad act.

By Mr. THROCKMORTON.—To grant the Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas railroad the right of way.

By Mr. LANHAM—For the erection of a Custom-house at El Paso, Tex.
By Mr. STEWART—For the erection of a post-office at Houston, Tex.
By Mr. LIBBY—Allowing discharged army officers one year's extra pay.
By Mr. GORE—Increasing the district courts.

BY Mr. DEWESE—Proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to impose taxes from existing any law prohibiting or restricting the manufacture or sale of any article of personal consumption, except tobacco, wine, beer, malted liquors, distilled spirits, and other products of the soil.

BY Mr. CROWFORD—For the erection of a public building at La Crosse, Wis.

BY Mr. BURNES, Wis.—Proposing a constitutional amendment giving the governor power to suspend the president by providing that a measure can be suspended by a majority vote.

BY Mr. BRENTS, Ind.—Proposing a resolution of the state of Washington; also, for the construction of a canal between Lake Michigan and Puget sound.

BY Mr. THOMSON—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of revenue customs districts, the amount of revenue collected in each and the cost of collection.

BY Mr. O'NEILL, N. Y.—Proposing a resolution in relation to the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair, who died in the late war, to place coal, salt and wood on the free list.

By Mr. MCKINLEY.—To extend the county scale of \$2.00 on inhabitants.

By Mr. MCKINLEY.—To establish a bureau of obituarists.

By Mr. MCCOMAS.—For the erection of a monument over the grave of Francis S. Ker.

By Mr. WHITE (Ky.).—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the letters of Colonel J. H. Caldwell, late of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, regarding the collection of taxes laid in September, 1860, and December, 1860.

The bills introduced to-day were as follows:

The O'Donnell correspondence was referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

FOR INSULTING HIS WIFE,

Marshall Burns, with a Hickory Stick,
Flails B. F. Harrell Within an
Inch of His Life.

A GEORGIA MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 8.—Columbus was taken to a sensation in the way of cow-lding a man, Hugh Hickory was used in place of raw-hide, when Marshall Burts, county Commissioner of Russell county, County B. F. Harrell on Broad street.

It seems that on Wednesday last Mrs. Burts boarded a freight accommodation rail at Seale, en route to Columbus, on which B. F. Harrell and his little son were passengers.

No other white passengers were on the rail, and soon after it started Harrell began making advances to the lady by throwing cakes at her and other insulting means.

As he still persisted, she finally took refuge in the compartment for negroes, adjacent for the conductor, who recommended her to wait. Nothing further was said, and she went to her room. In the course of the night, she determined the character of her husband, did not tell him of the circumstance, fearing foolishness.

On Sunday morning the following card appeared in one of the city papers, and the husband recognized his wife as the subject of the advertisement:

On last Wednesday a lady, wife of a prominent attorney at Knoxville, got on board a freight train en route to Columbia. A man, for whom she was called a gentleman, also got aboard of the same train, having with him a suitcase. She was very much surprised when after the train started the man commenced

[illegible]

"I was not in, and up and down Broadway they searched, and were growing discouraged as they labored under the difficulty of not knowing the man they sought."

"I am afraid," said Mr. Burts, talking to friend, "that the police may get wind of this, and then they will be after me."

"Well, there he goes," said his friend, pointing out Harrell, who just then went up the stairs to the second floor, where he was to see the Battle, over Brennan & Carson's drug store.

Mr. Burts and Vann hurried across the street and up stairs, where they found two men.

"Is this Mr. Harrell?" asked the first husband.

"That's my name," answered Harrell.

"B. Harrell, attorney-at-law?" again asked the avenger.

"Yes," replied Harrell.

"I want you," said Mr. Vann.

Mr. Harrell jumped out of the door and ran to the back of the house. He was followed by the truck him across the head every jump, and, in response for every blow, came yell of "Gee!"

Across and down Broad street, through the mud, the fleeing man ran toward the danken house, blood streaming down his face and head.

When they reached the street Mr. Burts chased further pursuit, and with Mr. Vann and the law enforcement officers, they followed him to Alabama. Harrell's head was terribly cut up and his wounds are very painful, and his physicians say may prove fatal.

No logical action has been taken in the matter.

Mr. Marshall Burts is Chairman of the board of commissioners of Russell county.

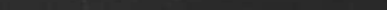
Heth, Ga., May 1, 1907

DEFEATED BY HIMSELF.
Writing to His Ex-Wife Will Kneels Him Out of a Fortune.
BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Hardy, a Spiritualist, was in 1869 married to John Hardy. Subsequently, by mutual agreement and by the payment to Hardy of \$6,000, he procured a divorce in Utah. She then married again, and her second husband died, leaving her, bequeathed half her personal property her "husband." Suit was brought by Hardy involving the point who was the legal husband at the time of the woman's death,

stains having also died leaving \$100,000. The Supreme Court decides the Utah divorce legal, and that the husband is entitled to an estate at the time of her decease and is entitled to half her personal estate. He got having consented in writing to his wife's will, and the court holds that the will, and that of Mrs. Perkins, it is found, is the person wanted by the word "husband." Hardly had the case been several years ago, and is now being here.

Ohio Hotel-keepers.

CINCINNATI, JAN. 8.—The hotel-keepers of Ohio met to-night to organize a Hotel-keepers' association. The following officers were elected: President, J. W. Arnold; Vice-President, J. W. Arnold; Secretary, J. W. Arnold. The committee was appointed to prepare and submit to the next meeting a constitution, as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the hotel-keeper interests.



NEWS OF KENTUCKY.

Robert Hunter, an aged hermit, burned to death in his cabin near Samuels' depot. A wreck at O'Hannion.

A FEW CHATTERS OF FIRES.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
SAMPLER'S DEPOT, Jan. 8.—The most horrible death ever occurred in this county took place, as near as can be ascertained, on last Sunday evening or night. About one and a half miles from this place has lived for nearly half a century Robert Hunter. On last Sunday evening Mr. George St. Clair and Mr. C. M. Roberts, the old gentleman's son, and stayed until about 5 o'clock in the evening, when they left for home, leaving the old gentleman alone with a good fire in a cold house. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until next morning (Monday), when old man James Ham, who had been hired by Hunter to attend to getting in wood for him, came to attend his usual duty. On summoning Hunter as usual and receiving no reply, he finally opened a door, and there he beheld on the floor in front of an old-fashioned fireplace, Robert Hunter burned to a crisp. There was nothing left of him but his feet and ankles. His overalls were still on his feet and not burned in the least. It was not long before the news was spread, and your correspondent, with a number of gentlemen from this place, repaired to the scene.

Robert Hunter, a victim of this terrible death was born about the year 1760, and he lived the most of his time in this county. He was one of the most peculiar men ever known. He has been twice married, and each time to a most estimable lady; was divorced from each of them on account of his peculiar ways. He has three children living, but none of them have ever lived with their father. Since the separation of his mother from him, he has never seen her, and he has never seen his father. He was old and nearly blind, wanted to come and live with and take care of him in his old age, but the old man would not have him on alone in an old log house without furniture or comforts of any kind, until at the age of eighty-five he breathed his last, without a friend or relative near him.

For more than twenty years he has always said that he intended before he was laid to rest to have a revelation that he should be buried on his own premises.

OFF THE TRACK.
PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 6 JUMPED THE TRACK AT O'BANNON'S STATION, THE RESULT BEING A TOTAL WRECK, BUT NO INJURY.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
O'BANNON'S STATION, Jan. 8.—Passenger train No. 6, consisting of engine and six cars, which left at 7:40 this morning, was wrecked at 8:30 at this station. Every car left the rails, tearing up the track for thirty or forty yards and smashing the depot platform. The engine was not hurt, but the cars were badly damaged. The wrecking train is on the ground, and the work of clearing the track is progressing rapidly. The train was carrying about twenty-five passengers, but no one was injured.

Judge Charles Thomas, of Bowling Green, en route to Frankfort to join in the Senatorial fight for Gen. James A. Campbell, was injured by the disaster to-day. He lost two teeth and his foot, and performed some gymnastics over the scene of the wreck. The train was carrying about twenty-five passengers, but no one was injured.

DEATH AT HOME OF AUSTIN J. KENDALL, FORTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE, OF THE YONKON BENDERY.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—Austin J. Kendall died at his home in this city to-day at 6 o'clock, of consumption. He was about 50 years of age, and has been the forman of the Yonkon bendery for nearly 24 years. He originally came from Kentucky, where he married Miss Coyle, who survives him, and by whom he has three living children—one son and two daughters.

The deceased was greatly respected for his many qualities of heart and mind. His body will be taken to Louisville for interment in Cave Hill Cemetery to-morrow.

MISS DORA APPERSON, of Little Rock, Ark., sister of Mrs. James A. Leach, of Louisville, is the guest of the Courier-Journal.

Gov. Knott to-day granted pardons to the following persons: John W. Davis, sentenced in 1883, for two years for larceny; John W. Davis, sentenced in 1883, for two years for larceny; John W. Davis, sentenced in 1883, for two years for larceny.

CATLETSBURG.
TWO BRICK BUILDINGS, A GROCERY STORE, AND A LAWYER BURNED; LOSS ABOUT \$5,000.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
CATLETSBURG, Jan. 8.—At 8:45 to-night the alarm of fire created consternation in this place. It proved to be in the grocery store of J. W. Carter, who had a large stock of groceries consumed, the loss being \$3,000. An adjoining building was occupied by H. E. L. and T. J. L. and was also consumed. The loss was \$2,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the grocery store.

PAIDUACH.
TWO FIRES IN ONE NIGHT AND BOTH DOING DAMAGE TO LOBBY AND BLOOM.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
PAIDUACH, Jan. 8.—There were two more fires in this place last night. The first fire belonged to Lobb & Bloom, near the depot, was burned. The building was vacant and undergoing repairs, and the fire consequently is a mystery. The loss was \$2,000. The second fire was in the large new block of Lobb & Bloom, and the loss was \$2,000.

DEATH OF ANTHONY, SECOND SON OF JUDAS PHILLIPS, OF NEW YORK, YOUNG'S CONDITION.

NEW YORK BRIEFS.

Alleged Murderers Held for Trial.—Bullock, the Bank of the Republic—used for Label by the DeLilleville Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The three Chinamen charged with the murder of Lu Sing have been committed to the Tombs pending an investigation by the police and Coroner.

Frederick G. Hardt, the man who shot at the wedding of Mrs. A. T. Stewart's residence, hanged himself this morning in his cell in the Tombs.

President Hatch, of the Stock Exchange, had an interview with the Director of the Bank of the Republic this morning. The Director stated that after everything of a doubtful nature is charged off, the bank will have a surplus of \$500,000, independent of its \$1,500,000 capital.

The Woman-suffrage party State Executive Committee denounce Senator Edmunds' proposition to disfranchise the women of Utah as a gross violation of the rights of women to the franchise, and the punishment without trial of those who believe in polygamy. The New York Senators and Representatives are called upon to resist the proposition.

The divorce suit of Edith against Frederick G. Hardt, the actor, has been discontinued.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has brought suit against Stephen English, of the insurance firm, for recovery of \$100,000 for a label.

Among the failures reported to-day are the following: Thomas Chamberlain & Co., general merchandise, Boston, Tex.; Hamiltons, \$30,000; Eben Sutton, woolen manufacturer, North Andover, Mass. Wm. Sutton, Salt Lake, Utah.

George B. Carhart has been elected President, and John J. Crane, Vice President, of the National Bank of the Republic, in place of John J. Crane.

Jas. C. Townsend and wife, an aged couple at Oyster Bay, were found unconscious on the kitchen floor. They had been assaulted with a hammer and a brick, and the wife is a sister of Gen. Winder, of the Confederate army, who had charge of a lady prisoner during the war. The recovery of the couple is doubtful. A negro has been arrested.

To succeed McCarty.
(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 8.—A movement is on foot to push Hon. H. C. Caldwell, United States Judge for the Eastern district of Arkansas, for the Judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge McCarty. Caldwell is popular in this State with both Democrats and Republicans. He was appointed to the position he now holds by President Lincoln, and served in the Union army during the late war.

Drifting Steamer.
KOTABIND, a steamer, is reported drifting at sea, having blown out her cylinder-head. Six of her crew are said to have landed in a box at Cape Porpoise in an exhausted condition.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.
Latitude 38° 13' 30". Longitude 85° 45' 30".

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.
OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., JAN. 8, 1884.

Official. 6:55 A.M. 1:55 P.M. 4:55 P.M. 7:55 P.M. 10:55 P.M. 1:55 A.M. 4:55 A.M. 7:55 A.M. 10:55 A.M. 1:55 P.M. 4:55 P.M. 7:55 P.M. 10:55 P.M. 1:55 A.M. 4:55 A.M. 7:55 A.M. 10:55 A.M.

Barometer. 30.078 30.130 30.190 30.250 30.310 30.370 30.430 30.490 30.550 30.610 30.670 30.730 30.790 30.850 30.910 30.970 31.030 31.090 31.150 31.210 31.270 31.330 31.390 31.450 31.510 31.570 31.630 31.690 31.750 31.810 31.870 31.930 31.990 32.050 32.110 32.170 32.230 32.290 32.350 32.410 32.470 32.530 32.590 32.650 32.710 32.770 32.830 32.890 32.950 33.010 33.070 33.130 33.190 33.250 33.310 33.370 33.430 33.490 33.550 33.610 33.670 33.730 33.790 33.850 33.910 33.970 34.030 34.090 34.150 34.210 34.270 34.330 34.390 34.450 34.510 34.570 34.630 34.690 34.750 34.810 34.870 34.930 34.990 35.050 35.110 35.170 35.230 35.290 35.350 35.410 35.470 35.530 35.590 35.650 35.710 35.770 35.830 35.890 35.950 36.010 36.070 36.130 36.190 36.250 36.310 36.370 36.430 36.490 36.550 36.610 36.670 36.730 36.790 36.850 36.910 36.970 37.030 37.090 37.150 37.210 37.270 37.330 37.390 37.450 37.510 37.570 37.630 37.690 37.750 37.810 37.870 37.930 37.990 38.050 38.110 38.170 38.230 38.290 38.350 38.410 38.470 38.530 38.590 38.650 38.710 38.770 38.830 38.890 38.950 39.010 39.070 39.130 39.190 39.250 39.310 39.370 39.430 39.490 39.550 39.610 39.670 39.730 39.790 39.850 39.910 39.970 40.030 40.090 40.150 40.210 40.270 40.330 40.390 40.450 40.510 40.570 40.630 40.690 40.750 40.810 40.870 40.930 40.990 41.050 41.110 41.170 41.230 41.290 41.350 41.410 41.470 41.530 41.590 41.650 41.710 41.770 41.830 41.890 41.950 42.010 42.070 42.130 42.190 42.250 42.310 42.370 42.430 42.490 42.550 42.610 42.670 42.730 42.790 42.850 42.910 42.970 43.030 43.090 43.150 43.210 43.270 43.330 43.390 43.450 43.510 43.570 43.630 43.690 43.750 43.810 43.870 43.930 43.990 44.050 44.110 44.170 44.230 44.290 44.350 44.410 44.470 44.530 44.590 44.650 44.710 44.770 44.830 44.890 44.950 45.010 45.070 45.130 45.190 45.250 45.310 45.370 45.430 45.490 45.550 45.610 45.670 45.730 45.790 45.850 45.910 45.970 46.030 46.090 46.150 46.210 46.270 46.330 46.390 46.450 46.510 46.570 46.630 46.690 46.750 46.810 46.870 46.930 46.990 47.050 47.110 47.170 47.230 47.290 47.350 47.410 47.470 47.530 47.590 47.650 47.710 47.770 47.830 47.890 47.950 48.010 48.070 48.130 48.190 48.250 48.310 48.370 48.430 48.490 48.550 48.610 48.670 48.730 48.790 48.850 48.910 48.970 49.030 49.090 49.150 49.210 49.270 49.330 49.390 49.450 49.510 49.570 49.630 49.690 49.750 49.810 49.870 49.930 49.990 50.050 50.110 50.170 50.230 50.290 50.350 50.410 50.470 50.530 50.590 50.650 50.710 50.770 50.830 50.890 50.950 51.010 51.070 51.130 51.190 51.250 51.310 51.370 51.430 51.490 51.550 51.610 51.670 51.730 51.790 51.850 51.910 51.970 52.030 52.090 52.150 52.210 52.270 52.330 52.390 52.450 52.510 52.570 52.630 52.690 52.750 52.810 52.870 52.930 52.990 53.050 53.110 53.170 53.230 53.290 53.350 53.410 53.470 53.530 53.590 53.650 53.710 53.770 53.830 53.890 53.950 54.010 54.070 54.130 54.190 54.250 54.310 54.370 54.430 54.490 54.550 54.610 54.670 54.730 54.790 54.850 54.910 54.970 55.030 55.090 55.150 55.210 55.270 55.330 55.390 55.450 55.510 55.570 55.630 55.690 55.750 55.810 55.870 55.930 55.990 56.050 56.110 56.170 56.230 56.290 56.350 56.410 56.470 56.530 56.590 56.650 56.710 56.770 56.830 56.890 56.950 57.010 57.070 57.130 57.190 57.250 57.310 57.370 57.430 57.490 57.550 57.610 57.670 57.730 57.790 57.850 57.910 57.970 58.030 58.090 58.150 58.210 58.270 58.330 58.390 58.450 58.510 58.570 58.630 58.690 58.750 58.810 58.870 58.930 58.990 59.050 59.110 59.170 59.230 59.290 59.350 59.410 59.470 59.530 59.590 59.650 59.710 59.770 59.830 59.890 59.950 60.010 60.070 60.130 60.190 60.250 60.310 60.370 60.430 60.490 60.550 60.610 60.670 60.730 60.790 60.850 60.910 60.970 61.030 61.090 61.150 61.210 61.270 61.330 61.390 61.450 61.510 61.570 61.630 61.690 61.750 61.810 61.870 61.930 61.990 62.050 62.110 62.170 62.230 62.290 62.350 62.410 62.470 62.530 62.590 62.650 62.710 62.770 62.830 62.890 62.950 63.010 63.070 63.130 63.190 63.250 63.310 63.370 63.430 63.490 63.550 63.610 63.670 63.730 63.790 63.850 63.910 63.970 64.030 64.090 64.150 64.210 64.270 64.330 64.390 64.450 64.510 64.570 64.630 64.690 64.750 64.810 64.870 64.930 64.990 65.050 65.110 65.170 65.230 65.290 65.350 65.410 65.470 65.530 65.590 65.650 65.710 65.770 65.830 65.890 65.950 66.010 66.070 66.130 66.190 66.250 66.310 66.370 66.430 66.490 66.550 66.610 66.670 66.730 66.790 66.850 66.910 66.970 67.030 67.090 67.150 67.210 67.270 67.330 67.390 67.450 67.510 67.570 67.630 67.690 67.750 67.810 67.870 67.930 67.990 68.050 68.110 68.170 68.230 68.290 68.350 68.410 68.470 68.530 68.590 68.650 68.710 68.770 68.830 68.890 68.950 69.010 69.070 69.130 69.190 69.250 69.310 69.370 69.430 69.490 69.550 69.610 69.670 69.730 69.790 69.850 69.910 69.970 70.030 70.090 70.150 70.210 70.270 70.330 70.390 70.450 70.510 70.570 70.630 70.690 70.750 70.810 70.870 70.930 70.990 71.050 71.110 71.170 71.230 71.290 71.350 71.410 71.470 71.530 71.590 71.650 71.710 71.770 71.830 71.890 71.950 72.010 72.070 72.130 72.190 72.250 72.310 72.370 72.430 72.490 72.550 72.610 72.670 72.730 72.790 72.850 72.910 72.970 73.030 73.090 73.150 73.210 73.270 73.330 73.390 73.450 73.510 73.570 73.630 73.690 73.750 73.810 73.870 73.930 73.990 74.050 74.110 74.170 74.230 74.290 74.350 74.410 74.470 74.530 74.590 74.650 74.710 74.770 74.830 74.890 74.950 75.010 75.070 75.130 75.190 75.250 75.310 75.370 75.430 75.490 75.550 75.610 75.670 75.730 75.790 75.850 75.910 75.970 76.030 76.090 76.150 76.210 76.270 76.330 76.390 76.450 76.510 76.570 76.630 76.690 76.750 76.810 76.870 76.930 76.990 77.050 77.110 77.170 77.230 77.290 77.350 77.410 77.470 77.530 77.590 77.650 77.710 77.770 77.830 77.890 77.950 78.010 78.070 78.130 78.190 78.250 78.310 78.370 78.430 78.490 78.550 78.610 78.670 78.730 78.790 78.850 78.910 78.970 79.030 79.090 79.150 79.210 79.270 79.330 79.390 79.450 79.510 79.570 79.630 79.690 79.750 79.810 79.870 79.930 79.990 80.050 80.110 80.170 80.230 80.290 80.350 80.410 80.470 80.530 80.590 80.650 80.710 80.770 80.830 80.890 80.950 81.010 81.070 81.130 81.190 81.250 81.310 81.370 81.430 81.490 81.550 81.610 81.670 81.730 81.790 81.850 81.910 81.970 82.030 82.090 82.150 82.210 82.270 82.330 82.390 82.450 82.510 82.570 82.630 82.690 82.750 82.810 82.870 82.930 82.990 83.050 83.110 83.170 83.230 83.290 83.350 83.410 83.470 83.530 83.590 83.650 83.710 83.770 83.830 83.890 83.950 84.010 84.070 84.130 84.190 84.250 84.310 84.370 84.430 84.490 84.550 84.610 84.670 84.730 84.790 84.850 84.910 84.970 85.030 85.090 85.150 85.210 85.270 85.330 85.390 85.450 85.510 85.570 85.630 85.690 85.750 85.810 85.870 85.930 85.990 86.050 86.110 86.170 86.230 86.290 86.350 86.410 86.470 86.530 86.590 86.650 86.710 86.770 86.830 86.890 86.950 87.010 87.070 87.130 87.190 87.250 87.310 87.370 87.430 87.490 87.550 87.610 87.670 87.730 87.790 87.850 87.910 87.970 88.030 88.090 88.150 88.210 88.270 88.330 88.390 88.450 88.510 88.570 88.630 88.690 88.750 88.810 88.870 88.930 88.990 89.050 89.110 89.170 89.230 89.290 89.350 89.410 89.470 89.530 89.590 89.650 89.710 89.770 89.830 89.890 89.950 90.010 90.070 90.130 90.190 90.250 90.310 90.370 90.430 90.490 90.550 90.610 90.670 90.730 90.790 90.850 90.910 90.970 91.030 91.090 91.150 91.210 91.270 91.330 91.390 91.450 91.510 91.570 91.630 91.690 91.750 91.810 91.870 91.930 91.990 92.050 92.110 92.170 92.230 92.290 92.350 92.410 92.470 92.530 92.590 92.650 92.710 92.770 92.830 92.890 92.950 93.010 93.070 93.130 93.190 93.250 93.310 93.370 93.430 93.490 93.550 93.610 93.670 93.730 93.790 93.850 93.910 93.970 94.030 94.090 94.150 94.210 94.270 94.330 94.390 94.450 94.510 94.570 94.630 94.690 94.750 94.810 94.870 94.930 94.990 95.050 95.110 95.170 95.230 95.290 95.350 95.410 95.470 95.530 95.590 95.650 95.710 95.770 95.830 95.890 95.950 96.010 96.070 96.130 96.190 96.250 96.310 96.370 96.430 96.490 96.550 96.610 96.670 96.730 96.790 96.850 96.910 96.970 97.030 97.090 97.150 97.210 97.270 97.330 97.390 97.450 97.510 97.570 97.630 97.690 97.750 97.810 97.870 97.930 97.990 98.050 98.110 98.170 98.230 98.290 98.350 98.410 98.470 98.530 98.590 98.650 98.710 98.770 98.830 98.890 98.950 99.010 99.070 99.130 99.190 99.250 99.310 99.370 99.430 99.490 99.550 99.610 99.670 99.730 99.790 99.850 99.910 99.970 100.030 100.090 100.150 100.210 100.270 100.330 100.390 100.450 100.510 100.570 100.630 100.690 100.750 100.810 100.870 100.930 100.990 101.050 101.110 101.170 101.230 101.290 101.350 101.410 101.470 101.530 101.590 101.650 101.710 101.770 101.830 101.890 101.950 102.010 102.070 102.130 102.190 102.250 102.310 102.370 102.430 102.490 102.550 102.610 102.670 102.730 102.790 102.850 102.910 102.970 103.030 103.090 103.150 103.210 103.270 103.330 103.390 103.450 103.510 103.570 103.630 103.690 103.750 103.810 103.870 103.930 103.990 104.050 104.110 104.170 104.230 104.290 104.350 104.410 104.470 104.530 104.590 104.650 104.710 104.770 104.830 104.890 104.950 105.010 105.070 105.130 105.190 105.250 105.310 105.370 105.430 105.490 105.550 105.610 105.670 105.730 105.790 105.850 105.910 105.970 106.030 106.090 106.1

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1881.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons who have taken copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all of our four-column editions, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

TRIDAY, JAN. 8.—The breakfast markets were unsettled and lower, both East and West. Receipts moderate. Provisions fluctuated slightly, and were without important changes. Cotton was strong and higher. The live stock markets were weak for hog and steady for cattle.

In New York money was quiet. Government bonds were steady. Foreign exchange was sustained. The stock market was devoid of salient features.

In London English consols and American railroad securities were firm. Wheat was lower and corn higher in Liverpool; provisions were steady and cotton firm.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Last night the Democratic caucus at Columbus, Ohio, nominated the Hon. H. B. PAYNE to succeed the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON as the Democratic Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PAYNE is a man of force and character, and he has long desired some high office, yet his nomination, even more than the defeat of Mr. PENDLETON, will cause great regret among Democrats outside of the State of Ohio. The reason of it is that, whether justly or not, Mr. PAYNE has come to stand for what is worst in Ohio politics. The forces which, since the election of Gov. HOADLY, have gathered about him are just those which were used by a lot of unscrupulous politicians in Cincinnati to secure the defeat of the Democratic ticket last autumn. This ring now seems to be dominant, and it is especially obnoxious. The whole aim and purpose of the Cincinnati movement was to defeat Mr. PENDLETON; he was to be defeated at any cost, and he has been beaten by means which are exceedingly disreputable. Mr. PENDLETON can bear his defeat with great equanimity, but the manner in which it has been accomplished makes it a matter of serious regret to the Democratic party.

At Frankfort the caucus met to nominate a successor to Senator WILLIAMS, and it adjourned without taking any definite action. This seems to be considered of some advantage to the opposition. If some opposition could be united it would result in the defeat of Senator WILLIAMS, but it will be found exceedingly difficult to bring forward any man who can command the support of all those who just yet are unwilling to vote for Senator WILLIAMS. The friends of the Senator are well organized and confident, and a long fight does not necessarily mean ultimate defeat. Still the action of the caucus last night, in so far as it indicates anything, shows that the forces arrayed against the re-election of Senator WILLIAMS are stronger than at first supposed. The situation at Frankfort grows more interesting.

A SUN-STRUCK.

The New York Sun is happily amusing. There is a "utterly absurd" about it of late which, while it is diverting, must be extremely puzzling to many of its staid and sober readers.

Indeed, ever since the defeat of Mr. RANDALL, the Sun has hardly been "at itself." It has been acting queerly. Anon it has been full of fevers, and then pokes off into a corner and sulks. Then it slips out and begins a profound disquisition on political economy, only to end in an outburst of giddy hysterics.

There can be no doubt that just now the Sun is a little "off." It is a case calling for some soliloquy, but with time and patience it will "pull around" all right. As yet nothing seems to do it much good. We have tried to "bring it to" by applying the HOLMAN liver-pat, but it gently and resolutely shoves even that aside.

Late developments of its affection seem to point toward lightness, manifested in a tendency to peek out and set up quaint suppository cases, and to put together and poke forward odd men of straw.

Here, for instance, is one of its latest: "If the opinion be correct that the tariff forms the only vital issue between the Republicans and Democrats, then the very existence of the Democratic party may fairly be said to depend on the action of the Senate and of President ARTHUR. If the Senate should concur in passing the Tariff bill to be introduced by the Ways and Means Committee, with the abolition of duty on sugar, the chief product of the Democratic State of Louisiana, as one of its main features, and if the President should sign the act, the reform of the revenue would thus be accomplished."

This, indeed, is a highly suppository case. There is hardly the slightest possibility that the Senate and President will concur in the bill to be introduced by the Ways and Means Committee (and how does the Sun know what action the committee will take on the sugar question?). But this much is certain: If the House should pass a good revenue reform bill, as little probability as there is of its getting through the Senate, the Democrats would certainly desire both its passage by the Senate and its approval by the President.

It is Revenue Reform and not simply a few dollars we want.

Revenue Reform is for the advantage of us all; not one in a thousand of us would derive any benefit from the offices in themselves.

But suppose the Senate and President should concur in a Democratic tariff reduction bill from the House, does the Sun pretend to say that there would then be no cause for the existence of the Democratic party?

It believes no such thing. No one knows better than it that this whole matter of tariff agitation is due to the Democrats, and that they will be held responsible for any changes that may be made in the customs duties by this Congress.

The country is aware that the ultimate object of the Democrats is to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard, and no one pretends to think that this can be done by any one bill. Any reduction which could possibly be made at this session would only be the beginning of a complete reform which must be made gradually and carefully. It would be as impossible as it is undesirable to pass a measure through the present Congress so radical that it would cut off at once a sweep

our surplus revenue. It will take time and deliberation to do this. And more than all, it is necessary that the Democrats be in power. The country knows this. It knows, which is the party of revenue reform, and if it wants revenue reform it will vote for the party which it believes intends to accomplish it.

Any bill that can be passed this session could not alter the real issue between the parties.

But, after all, the Republicans will not join with the Democrats in effecting such a bill. The question, therefore, is not worth discussion.

Besides, no one is contending that tariff reform is the only issue dividing the Democrats and the Republicans. But it undoubtedly is the issue, overshadowing all others, and is the one on which the campaign will be fought.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

We publish in this issue a letter from the Rev. A. D. MAYO relative to education in the South. Mr. MAYO is very familiar with the Southern situation, speaks dispassionately and is too easily discouraged, but his statements concerning the work accomplished can be accepted without hesitation. Yet we find in every line of this letter only stronger confirmation of the position of the COURIER-JOURNAL. Mr. MAYO himself testifies to the fact that the people of the South are fully aroused, that they are working with great vigor and effect, that they have, under the most unfavorable circumstances, done great good service in the way of education; and in none of the facts presented do we see any cause for despair—any good reason for radical and fundamental changes in the system as it now stands.

The advocates for Federal aid divide themselves into two classes: Those who argue aid must be given because the South is indolent and indifferent; the other because the South, by her strenuous efforts in this direction, has exhausted her resources. Both positions are wrong; neither is tenable in the light of recent investigations. The South is not indifferent to the evils of illiteracy; on the contrary, it is awakening fully to the evils involved in it and is getting to work; but Southern resources are not by any means exhausted. Great things have undoubtedly been accomplished under circumstances the most unfavorable. After the war, came reconstruction, the carpet-bag era, the depression which followed the panic, and the rehabilitation of the Southern States did not begin until 1876. All that has been done has been done since that time. We object to the assumption of pauperism; it is not consistent with the actual condition of affairs. The Southern States have worsted, and most grievously, but the worst is passed and a new era of prosperity and of power which comes with prosperity has already dawned. What has been done for education is only the beginning, is only the promise. What we need is greater self-confidence, greater self-reliance. This work of regeneration can not be done from without; it must begin, continue and end within us, among our own people.

Here lies the vital truth, and it can not be ignored. It is something more than the doctrine of States' rights which is in peril; it is something more than a mere barren idealism which is assailed when it is proposed to subsidize the common school system by Federal taxation. The principle involved is the fundamental principle of self-government.

It is said by our correspondent that the measure proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS is not in the nature of a new departure, and to sustain this assertion we are told that the public lands have been devoted to public education, and that once before the surplus in the Treasury was distributed among the States. This is true, but neither one of the measures furnishes any precedent for the bill of Mr. WILLIAMS; they differ in all essential particulars.

At one time in the history of the Government it found itself with more money than it knew what to do with. Taxation had resulted in drawing into the Treasury larger sums than had been anticipated; the debts were all paid, the demands of the Government were promptly met, but the surplus remained. Then no man proposed to continue the same rate of taxation, no one for a moment thought it would be wise to raise a certain sum annually to be again distributed among the States. It was a preposterous idea. The money was gathered inadvertently and not with any intention. When it was plain there would be a surplus, taxation was reduced, and the question was what to do with that had already accumulated. Naturally and wisely it was distributed among the States, not for educational purposes, but for any use, though some devoted the money to the schools.

What Mr. WILLIAMS proposes is something entirely different from this. He considers the public-school system of the States a proper beneficiary of Federal taxation. He does not distribute a surplus already accumulated, but he will raise this sum by taxation hereafter. His bill is entitled "A bill to aid in the support of common schools." He suggests a new object for Federal taxation. No tax has ever been imposed by Federal authority to aid in the support of the public-school system, and none ought ever to be imposed for any such purpose.

To say that certain schools and colleges have at times secured special appropriations does not meet the demands of the occasion. Mr. WILLIAMS proposes a very radical departure from the past practice of the Government.

Nor is the case strengthened by any reference to the appropriation of public lands. These lands belonged originally to the States; they are a part of the heritage of the people. It is no thing to distribute among the States their accumulated wealth and quite another to impose taxation on one State to support schools in another. The logic of the situation is all against the apostrophe of the new departure.

Nor will the argument of necessity avail. Because there is need of a better and more thorough system of public education, we oppose all such measures as that presented by Mr. WILLIAMS; they are altogether inadequate and ineffective, and they impede and thwart more thorough measures. It was at one time thought that a free church was the dream of idealists; that when the establishments were deprived of their income from taxation, Christianity would fall into decay. In Scotland, here, in England and in Spain, hand shows that nothing could further from the truth. The people wanted the churches, and they were willing to pay

for them. No one doubts now that under the voluntary system the churches are stronger and their revenues are larger than they would be under any system of forced taxation.

The same result will follow in the South when it is plain that the support of the Federal Treasury for the schools can not be counted on. We do not think a greater disaster could befall education in the South than a bill providing for the distribution of \$10,000,000 annually for five years among the States. It would paralyze local effort, create a feeling of relief from personal responsibility; it would strengthen that dependence on some outside influence which undermines all voluntary work. The passage of this bill would put back the common schools of the South five years, and no effective plans would be executed until the period of subsidies had expired and the people were again thrown on their own resources.

AN AMERICAN TRADE FEDERATION.

A bill has been brought into the lower house of Congress in which it is proposed that steps be ordered for the assembling of representatives of the various American nations, and the formation of an American Customs Union.

This opens up a singularly interesting field of inquiry and speculation.

The nations of the Western continent, excepting those under the dominion of England, number about one hundred million people, of which the United States may be credited with about fifty-six millions, or a little over half. Their external commerce reaches a volume of about \$3,300,000,000 per annum. The nations included in this category other than the United States have an annual external trade of about \$1,500,000,000. Of this commerce three-fourths or more is controlled by the nations of the Eastern continent, the lion's share, of course, being in the hands of England, by virtue of her pre-eminence in capital and in the ocean carrying trade. Indeed, almost the whole trade with the Eastern continent, besides a considerable contingent of that between the several Western nations, is controlled by the capital and the shipping of the four principal European powers.

The traffic between the several Western nations is mainly either in the crude products of the soil, or in those products more or less "advanced," to use a technical expression, and their trade with the Eastern continent comprises not only their own crude, or partially "advanced" products, but also all the endless variety of the finished products of European artisan skill. The loom, the spindle, the lathe, the rolling-mill, the chisel, indeed, the whole category of the implements of expert industry, are represented only in the Eastern limits of the lines of this trade, while on the Western are only represented the plow, the hoe, the reaper, the gin and other implements of agricultural husbandry.

The object of the proposed measure is to promote the interchange of agricultural and manufactured products between the Western nations, and the underlying theory is that such interchange may be stimulated by an international customs federation, guaranteeing to the merchants of each nation free entry to the ports of each and every other nation in the trade union. All these nations maintain high duties against foreign imports, and it is contemplated that this protective wall shall stand solid as against the trade of the Eastern continent, while the gates shall be opened to the trade of any and all members of the union whose ships may come and go without paying tribute.

At a glance this is a very pretty picture. The nations to compose this federation cover nearly every habitable zone. Extending almost from the arctic to the antarctic circle, they include nearly every climate, every kind of soil, every variety of minerals, every production of the earth, and all classes of fishes, birds and animals. The range in the varieties of production and consumption is infinite, and the resources of trade are limited only by the number of hands that toil in their utilization. Each produces a surplus of commodities, other nations of the union can not produce, but, on the contrary, purchase and consume. Each nation produces its own supply of food, but having a special fitness for certain specialties, labor unnecessarily and unprofitably in cultivating certain crops which might be bought more cheaply from other nations of this continent. In one great class of productions, the products of handicraft, or mechanical skill, they are all consumers instead of producers, and hence a general commercial dependence upon Europe extending from the St. Lawrence to Patagonia.

Now in a customs federation such as we are discussing the advantage to the United States would be obviously very great. Surpassing the other nations by immense odds in capital, education, industrial progress, climatic superiority in respect to work shop labor and in the quantity and variety of her raw material, the United States would naturally assume the position of manufacturer for the Western continent. This country obviously possesses such a superiority in handicraft over the other Western nations that, under the proposed system, her manufacturers would force their way into every other nation, and, on the other hand, the latter would be able to furnish in exchange only the productions of the soil.

But this brings us to a Serbian bog which no engineer can bridge or tunnel. It is impassable. The artisan productions of the United States are always on a scale of prices which render it impossible to export them. We can not ask Mexico or Brazil to admit our wares free unless we offer them at prices at which English or German or French goods can be bought. To do so would be tantamount to asking those nations to tax their subjects for the protection and benefit of the work-shops of the United States. This would be precisely its scope and effect, and they will "none of it." Indeed, in most finished articles the wares of the United States free would cost their subjects more than those of Europe with the duty added.

Besides, if this difficulty were out of the way, there is another sufficiently serious, but less formidable. If we were to buy the Brazilian coffee crop or the Cuban sugar crop with our iron, hardware, cloth and agricultural implements, wherewithal would we distribute them through the world for consumption? Where are the ships? This is fully answered by the statistical fact that, of our own immense breadstuff exports last year, not a bushel was shipped in an American vessel.

These two considerations lead us to conclude that, before going into the contemplation of any such brilliant and beneficent schemes as a trade federation of American nations, we must not only conform our valuations more nearly to the general and natural standards of the world, but we must likewise restore the ocean carriers which we have suffered to rot while experimenting with our costly tariff schemes to isolate American trade.

FREE WHISKY.

Having in vain sought to arouse in the minds of the people a demand for the repeal of the internal revenue in order to prevent any disturbance of the protective tariff, the New York Sun now changes its ground and urges the repeal as the first step toward a radical revision of the tariff with the idea of raising the largest amount of revenue possible. The Sun is nothing if not amusing. It says:

"So long as the internal revenue system is preserved, the predominant idea in the tariff will be protection. Abolish the system, and the statesmen who are appointed to govern will find themselves obliged to levy duties that shall be designed in earnest, and without humbug, for the one purpose of furnishing revenue."

"But the great and wise men of Kentucky do not seem to want this. What they appear to be after is protection for Kentucky interests; what they desire is free trade, especially in the manufacture of whisky. There is a great deal of humor in the situation, how expert the Sun is in concealing its motives. It has been clamoring for the abolition of the internal taxes, and the uncharitable old West have supposed this was all in the interest of the protected monopolists. Now, it seems, the Sun was 'devilish sly.' It was only trying to secure by strategy what the Cincinnati-Journal, in its plain, blunt way, was seeking to do openly and honestly."

It is a great pity we could not understand one another better. As it is, we fail to understand how the abolition of the taxes on whisky and tobacco can be defended as a revenue measure, as against the protective tariff. During 1880 the internal taxes amounted to \$144,730,368.85; from customs, \$214,706,496.93. Now, according to the Sun, if we have to raise the annual surplus of this sum, or reducing the annual surplus, if we have to raise \$300,000,000 from customs, or by the tariff, there will be less protection than if we have to provide only \$300,000,000 from that source. Indeed, there is a great deal of humor in this situation, and the humor is nowhere more marked than when the Sun attempts to persuade an intelligent constituency that the whisky tax is in the nature of a protective measure, instituted only for the benefit of the distillers in Kentucky, and we are led to suppose from its methods of reasoning that all the money derived from this source is again distributed to the distillers themselves. The Sun is so opposed to protection, and the Nashville American is such an ardent advocate of prohibition, that they join in an effort to abolish the whisky tax. Verily, these be great humors.

The tax on whisky, says the Sun which shines for all, protects the distillers in Kentucky, who distill free trade. Let us examine this pretension. The law requires the distillers to pay a tax on whisky at the end of two years, whether there is a demand for the article or not. If a merchant imports silks he can allow them to remain in the custom-house until there is a demand for them. If a manufacturer wishes to sell his goods he can allow them to remain in the custom-house until there is a demand for them. The tax on whisky, it must be said, is a little different. It must be paid whether there is a demand for it or not. This the Sun assures us is done to protect the distiller from competition; he is required to pay 90 cents a gallon in order to insure a monopoly. Strange as it may appear, the distiller does not realize the advantages of the situation. He is restless and discontented, poor unfortunate creature that he is. He asks that this protection be taken from him, that, instead of being forced to pay the tax himself or to sell his whisky at a sacrifice, the law be so amended as to allow him to hold his products until there is a demand for them, as does the importer or the tobacco manufacturer.

This, to the average mind with no sense of humor, seems reasonable enough, but to the Sun and the American, humorists as they are, it seems absurd and preposterous. Such an extension is abhorrent to their ideas of right and justice, and, to emphasize their opposition to the whisky ring, they propose the radical measure of a total repeal.

No wonder such humor as this dumbfounds the distiller. When he simply asks an extension of the bonded period he is threatened with a total repeal. He does not know whether it is satire or generosity.

These two humorists deceive themselves with the preposterous idea that the distillers are opposed to a repeal of the tax on whisky. Not at all. As a measure of individual interest and profit, there is not a distiller in Kentucky or elsewhere who would not rejoice at the repeal of the whisky tax; but they see, as every intelligent man must see, that this people will never make whisky free when iron and clothing and blankets are heavily taxed. Free whisky is not a winning card; it would sink into eternal perdition any party which could be brought to support it. This is apparent to all who have given the matter any consideration, and the distillers are not to be misled by any such will-o'-the-wisp.

There is no use standing shivering on the edge of the water any longer. England has got to jump into the Egyptian puddle or allow her interests in Egypt to suffer. She can not hold aloof any longer. If it was necessary for her to interfere in ARAB'S rebellion a short while ago it is imperative that she now take the part of the Khedive against the victorious ET-MAMR. There are indications at present that the Khedive's empire is in danger of being knocked to pieces, and if England wishes to preserve her interests from the wreck she can procrastinate no longer. The French are willing and anxious to lend the Khedive the aid which England is expected to furnish. Great Britain at last seems to realize the true state of affairs, and she may have more of a war on her hands in putting down the False Prophet than she imagines.

The public debt was reduced \$109,501,053.04 during the calendar year 1880. This is the way the people are uselessly taxed to pay a debt which there is no necessity of paying, and of which the present generation has already paid more than its share.

THIS AND THAT.

WEATHER EXPRESSIONS.

"Much better than summer is this," quoth the planter.
"Twit me my purse while,"
"Quoth the dealer in coal."
"It's so cold that I weep,"
Quoth the watchman, asleep.

THE Hopkinsvillers are singing "Hops ha ha" 'er Wallace blud."

GEN. GRANT is soon to visit Havana. The hero is evidently out of cigars.

JERSEY barbers charge a dollar when they shave a lunatic who is to be hanged.

AMONG all the fortune tellers, there does not appear to be one who can predict a cold snap.

THE men who have done most to keep the Irish language alive happen to be Germans.

THE tariff question is best handled in the sacred commandment, "Thou shalt not steal."

THE Philadelphia Call refuses to read in its exchanges any editorials not headed "Pie."

A FEW Cincinnatians still use hot water as a gargle and drink for colds and sore throats.

You will observe that the weather turns very cold whenever I give up an office.—[B. Butler.]

WHEN an American Judge has the nightmare, he always sees either Tom Sutor or Kate Kane.

MR. THAW, of Pennsylvania, would receive a perfect ovation if he would come down this way.

THE weather prayers of the woman with a seal snake must have been a little overdone this month.

THE plumber's man and the servant girl are keeping their tryst, and he is giving the poor girl soft solder.

FROZEN-APPLE sherbet is one of the delicacies of the season. It consists of a frozen apple without any paring.

A PHILADELPHIA woman died suddenly while sitting in a theater with her husband. There is a good deal of bad acting this year.

ST. LOUIS has one Mexican Consul, two Mexican Exchanges, three Mexican papers and no Mexican trade.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

THE gentleman who is engaged in re-creating brown English sparrows is going to the country next week to warm up some snakes.

WITH the mercury down to thirteen degrees below zero at Charleston, S. C., every Northern man ought to be satisfied that the Union is safe.

THE man with shingled hair says he knows of some persons with ears so large that they have not cut off their hair during the January cold.

QUEEN ELIZABETH wore a velvet petticoat thirty years without having it washed. Perhaps she feared the washerwoman would wear it to the ball.

In the beautiful suburb of Tusculum, Cincinnati, ashes and garbage are left lying in the alleys for weeks. Never give a suburb a highfalutin name.

LORD CHAVEN, lately dead, was no ordinary man. He named one of his dogs Chockabendacadamarcus, and got so he could call it by its full name.

SINCE the full snuff, Gov. Knott is doubtless a little less confident that Kentucky is a safe State to live in. A man may as well be shot as frozen to death.

SOME of the newspapers are saying that Joe Harris has red hair. In weather such as we have been having, the man with red hair ought to be excessively happy.

THE Louisville Medical Herald for January is out in new clothes and greatly improved. Except that it is a little quarrelsome, it is all that could be desired.

A LITTLE courage might be infused into the masses during the severe cold, if some gentleman would volunteer to pass out Fourth Avenue once or twice with a sun umbrella.

MR. DEBCHER, too, says discouraging things about girl babies. Perhaps Mr. Decher can tell us how long year could be carried on if there were never any girl babies.

THE voters of the United States have for many years refused to displace the Republican party because it is corrupt. They are not likely to displace it now for that reason only.

BOUND to swear off on something, we have taken a prodigiously great oath not to use a fan, until after May 1.—[Boston Post.] What! don't expect to live longer than the first of May!

THE Bloomfield (N. J.) Citizen thinks that "the best writing is that employed in righting a wrong." Do you know, City, where any specimens of that kind of penmanship are to be had?

MASSACHUSETTS bids Gov. Butler goodbye, to-day, without a tear.—[Hartford Post.] A Governor who doesn't cause a Commonwealth to weep before he is done with it is a rare specimen.

NOT FANNIE HASKELL.

The Girl Found Dead Near Elmira, But a Stranger Who Was Last Seen in Company With Strange Man.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The girl found dead under the bridge near the old Rebel cemetery, Sunday, who was thought to be Fannie Haskell, was identified to-day by Mrs. Kelly, who keeps a saloon in the vicinity of the cemetery, as the girl who was in her place last Friday with a man who said he was from New York. The man spoke with a German accent, and was about 28 years of age. He weighed about 180 pounds, had dark hair, cut close. On the right side of his face, near the eye, there was a red spot the size of a two-cent piece. His left eye squinted or drooped. This is the man the police are now after.

Mrs. Kelly says the girl had a watch, earrings and jewelry when at her place. When she was found there was not a thing in the shape of jewelry on her person. One ear looks as if the earring had been jerked violently out. One theory of the police is that the girl was robbed, that she resisted and the murder occurred by accident; another is that the girl had been brought here to conceal her shame, and that the man quarreled with her and killed her. The girl was evidently well-to-do, as she wore fine jewelry, a black satin dress, velvet hat, cloak trimmed with fur and had gold brooches. She had light-colored eyes, light hair and a perfect set of teeth. The police are utterly in the dark as to who she is or where she came from, or the man is, or where he has gone. The same man and girl were seen by the prison watchman on Wednesday. They had evidently been in the city together for some time. Mystery surrounds the whole affair at present. Miss Haskell, whose friends were sure she was the murdered girl, returned to her home in Watkins, near Elmira, to-day.

THE Marine Engineers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—The ninth annual convention of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association met here to-day, and will continue in session several days. Delegates are present from all parts of the country. The morning's session was occupied in electing an organization, and this afternoon devoted to seeing the city. An element in the association will endeavor to have the constitution amended so as to

THE RIGHT MAN.

Charles Wright Returned to Georgia as the Murderer of His Cousin Philip Identified.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8.—A paragraph published in the Southern papers has stated that there was in Lexington, Ky., a young man suspected from remarks made of having killed a relative on Sunday. This fell under the eye of Sheriff Hink of Monroe county, who telegraphed Sheriff Rose at Lexington to arrest the suspected man and bring him to Georgia, where it was thought he could be identified as Charles Wright, who had killed W. J. N. Ham, his cousin, last summer. Sheriff Rose passed through Atlanta to Forsyth, where the prisoner was fully identified.

The killing occurred last July. William Ham, deceased, and his brother Cope were in a buggy, and met Charles Wright and his brother Will, a boy of fourteen or fifteen years, at the spot where the killing took place. Cope Ham said to Charles Wright:

"You said you were going to whip me on sight; now here I am."

Wright drew a pistol and got out of his buggy. While doing this William Ham jumped out of his buggy and started toward Wright. Before he reached him, Wright fired his pistol at Cope Ham, the ball going between the left arm and body. Then Wm. Ham seized Wright and held him around the body, pinning his arms so that he could not use them, and by this time Cope Ham had also got to him, and both were holding him. He called to his young brother Will to help him, which Will did. This allowed him the use of one arm, and he fired two shots at William Ham, who was still trying to hold him. The first ball grazed Ham's head and the second entered his left side, and he fell to the ground dead. Wright then escaped, and was secured at the house of a relative until the Lord of Councils arrived from Lexington, Ky., where other relatives lived, and where, while under the influence of drink, he used expressions which served as a clue to his detection.

There was a woman at the bottom of the tragedy. A meeting had been held at Providence Congregational church the night before Wright's arrest, and the matter was in a buggy a young lady. She accepted Cope Ham's company instead. As they drove off, Wright tried to pass them in his buggy, which Ham saw, and he was angry and even by striking at him with his whip, and it is said also that he struck Ham and the lady both with the whip. There were others on the road at the time, and the matter was not quieted down. Ham carried the young lady home and was prevailed on by her father to spend the night there thinking that if he returned he would meet Wright and a difficulty would result.

The Mississippi Legislature.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 8.—The Mississippi Legislature assembled to-day and perfected organization. Lieut. Gov. Shands presided in the Senate, and D. P. Porter was elected second in the House. Hon. William M. Ingo, of Alcorn county, was elected speaker, and Gen. E. M. Williamson, of Marshall county, clerk.

The attendance in both branches is large, and almost unanimously Democratic.

There is one negro in the Senate and thirteen in the House. The session will probably last two months.

The levee question and crop lien law are the most vital questions to be considered, but the usual number of miscellaneous bills will demand attention. Gov. Lowry's message will be ready to go to both houses to-morrow. The Governor is considerably indisposed.

We are having the coldest spring ever in twenty years.

The Illinois Ghouls.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The two supposed grave robbers, Vatterman and Schenck, were arraigned to-day. They waived examination and were committed in default of bail. Although abundantly able to procure bail, they consider it safer behind the protecting walls, out of harm's way.

Another sensational robbery has been perpetrated at Rockville. The Sheriff, while searching the college at Chicago for the corpse of old Mrs. Hoyt, discovered the body of a young girl. An investigation of the graves at Rockville proved the body to be that of Mrs. Craft and an old schoolmate and friend of Schinkler, Hall and Coffey, the first parties arrested in the case. It being proven that they were only transgressors. They have given valuable information.

A Letter From Archbishop Gibbons.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—Archbishop Gibbons, in a letter dated December 21, says the National Council of Catholic Prelates will be opened in the cathedral at Baltimore, November 9, 1884. He will preside as Apostolic legate. An investigation of the prelates having yielded to the strong representations of the American prelates in favor of one of their own being elected, the Archbishop reiterates the statement that no action will be taken by the Holy See in regard to the Irish question in the United States, and that the American prelates sent to this country on that subject. The American prelates had an hour-and-a-half's conference with the Pope the day before the Archbishop's letter was written.

The Denny Murder Trial.

BATON, Miss., Jan. 8.—The Richmond murder trial of today Elizabeth Denny, the wife of the murdered man, testified that Hopkins and Turner came to the house and Turner ravished her

Emulence, Ky., are in the city visiting Mrs. M.

A JACKSON SOLDIER.

A Veteran Who Fought at Orleans in 1812.

Mr. John C. Parker, of West Point, Ky., was in the city yesterday. He is 54 years of age, but does not seem to be more than 60. Sixty-nine years ago yesterday Mr. Parker was at the battle of New Orleans with Gen. Jackson and saw the memorable fight. He was quite young to be a warrior, but says there were several as young as he at the battle. Mr. Parker was Captain of a company of State troops in 1824, when Gen. Lafayette passed

tion at Jeffersonville. He says he recollects that Gen. Lafayette passed along the line of

himself and expressed a desire to shake hands with the soldier. One of the men had, previous to falling into the hands of the but with crackers, and, when Lafayette tried to shake hands with him, the soldier politely refused. The soldiers then rolled out. Gen. Lafayette complimented the soldier for going provided with plenty of food. He is now in the 10th Cavalry, 1st Ind., for many years. He is an old-line Democrat, and always celebrates St. Jackson's day, but was too busy yesterday. Mr. Park said that he had known Gen. Lafayette nearly the same age. Mr. Eunice said that he was still quite vigorous. He belongs to a well-to-do family, and thinks he is good for many more years.

SINGULAR COINCIDENT.

Two Women, Friends in Childhood and Through Life, Die on the Same Day, at the Same Place.

Mrs. Ellen Adair and Mrs. Field died at their homes in New Washington, Ind., on Saturday last. Both ladies were seventy-six years of age, and were members of the same

church. They were born in Clark county, Ind., and have been friends ever since childhood. Mrs. Field was the mother of Dr. Field, Louisville, and Mrs. Adair was the mother of Dr. Adair, of New Washington. The venerable ladies were deeply respected, and were well known to nearly everybody in that section of country. It is a singular fact that these ladies, who, born in the same year, lived in the same town, and were companions of each other until death, should die on the same day. The remains of both will be interred in the cemetery in New Washington next Sunday.

The Street-car Drivers.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Pratt has had his sympathies deeply aroused by the sufferings of the street-car drivers, who are exposed to the

two communications published in the COURIER-JOURNAL has made strong appeals for something to be done for their relief, suggesting the purchase of soap-sodas, which retain heat a long time. Doubtless it is the duty of the owners of the street-cars to provide for the comfort of their employees, but as it has not been done, the poor fellows should not be allowed to suffer. Dr. Pratt gives practical evidence of his sympathy, and yesterday he left at this office \$10 for himself and \$5 which had been sent him by Mr. Pratt, to be distributed to the poorest of the men who take the cars, with the request that he would take charge of this money and that may be left with us for any purpose.

use as indicated. Those who may wish to help to make this practical plan for the comfort of the street-car drivers may leave their contributions at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-room, where they will be properly acknowledged.

The Elks Will Reorganize.

A meeting of the old members of Lodge No. 8, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Louisville, will be held in Knights of Pythias Hall to-night to take steps toward a reorganization. This lodge was organized in the summer of 1876, and embraced within its membership many of the prominent young men of the city. A dissolution occurred in

of the order still remain Elks, they are without an organic body. Of late there has been added to the population of Louisville a number of Elks from other cities, who join with the Louisville members in the desire for reorganization.

The Ash. Caruth, No. 7.

The movement to change the name of the No. 7 Engine-house from "Geo. W. Levi" to "Asher G. Caruth" seems to be meeting with general approval. Several members of the General Council were asked what they thought of the matter last night, and stated that they were heartily in favor of the change. There is no doubt but what the

name very on, and Asher Caruth seems to be the one whose name will decorate the walls. His many services to the city weigh strongly in his favor.

Y. M. C. A. Board of Managers.

The personnel of the board may be stated as follows: Three bankers, two railroad officials, five merchants, two lawyers, two physicians, one manufacturer, one student and two book-keepers. The average age of the members is not over 35 years. Seven of the eighteen have never served in this capacity before. Eight denominations are represented, and the proportion of the representation in alphabetical order may be stated as follows:

her has accepted his election and promised to do all in his power to forward the work.

Catholic Knights of America.

A meeting of branch No. 4 of the C. K. of A. was held last night at the hall over the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank. The chief business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected:

President—L. H. Bell.
Vice President—George W. Smith.
Treasurer—Thomas Feely.
Recording Secretary—J. J. Score.
Financial Secretary—S. B. McGill.
Trustee—John D. Kudd.
Sergeant at Arms—P. J. Murray.

Deaths Reported Yesterday.
The following deaths were reported yesterday: Henry Scheuburger, aged 8; tetanus. Harry P. Field, aged 8 months; pneumonia. Frank Taylor, aged 101; old age. Jennie Smith, aged 1 year and 6 months; consumption. Wash. W. Vatt, aged 61; chronic albuminuria. W. W. Warr, aged 6 weeks; cause of death unknown. Harry Underwood, aged 60; consumption. August Raidt, aged 33; cirrhosis of liver. K. O. Samuels, aged 8; scarletina. W. R. Powell, aged 9 months; pneumonia. Lena Gurtis, aged 8; stricture of oesophagus.

Whipped by a saloon-keeper.

Last night a very nice-looking young man applied at Central station and swore out a warrant against Ned Morrill, the keeper of the Pavilion saloon, on Third street. He stated that he went there last night to get a drink with some friends, and Morrill accused him of owing him some money. When he asked an explanation the saloon-keeper jumped on him and beat him severely. Morrill is a notorious character, and has frequently been in trouble, being ever ready to get into a fight.

Injured by falling.

A boy named Victor White was seriously

The funeral of Frank Taylor, a fellow miner who celebrated his 101st birthday a few weeks ago, was held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Weston street, yesterday. He lived alone, on Marshall street, and during the late cold weather his vitality sank so low that the

mark of life went out. It was said that he froze to death, but his son says the statement is untrue; that he urged his father to come to his house last week, but he declined. On Sunday morning he was found in a precarious condition and removed, and died during the day.